THE Caledonian Mercury.

No. 9885. EDINBURGH, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 3. 1783.

THEATRE ROYAL

by particular Defire of a Lady of Diftinction,

On WEDNESDAY Evening, February 5. will be performed, The TRAGEDY of

HAMLET,

PRIFCE OF DENMARK,

Hamlet, Mr GRIST;
King, Mr Kelly; Polonius, Mr Johnfon; Horatio, Mr Hallion; Laertes, Mr Sutherland; Grave-digger, Mr Fowler; Oftrick, Mr Tannett; Player King, Mr Sparks; Rofencrantz, Mr Banks; Guildenftern, Mr J. Bland; Lucianus, Mr Simpfon; Sailor, Mr Bland, jun.
Ad the Ghoft, Mr WOODS.
Queen, Mrs BURDEN,
Player Queen, Mrs CHARTERIS.
Ad Ophelia, Mrs BADDELEY.

To which will be added, (Fifth Night) the New Pantomime Entertainment, in Grotefque Characters, called,

MOTHER SHIPTON,

OR THE

POWER OF MAGIC.

WITH ALTERATIONS.

The Scenes, Machinery, Dreffes, and Decorations entirely new.

Harlequin, Mr BANKS;
Pantaloon, Mr Sparks; Clown, Mr Hallion;
Lover, Mr Sutherland; Cobler, Mr Simpfon;
An Mother Shipton, (with Songs, in character) Mr FOWLER.
Patalon's Wife, Mrs Burden; Dairy Maid, Mrs Charteris;
And Columbine, Mrs TANNETT.

A Paftoral Song, by Miss FARREN.

In the courfe of the Pantomime, amongft feveral other grand pieces of Machinery, is a Repreſentation of

A SHIP LAUNCHING;

And a Grand Profpect of

GIBRALTAR.

Ending with the celebrated Naval Song, written in honour of the glorious defence given to the enemies of Britain upon the 12th of April, and glorious Admiral

LORD RODNEY;

To be ſung by Mr BELL, in the character of NEPTUNE; accompanied by a full Chorus.

Mr SCHETKY's CONCERT.

In ST CECILIA'S HALL, on TUESDAY, February 11. 1783, will be performed,

A Concert of Vocal and Inſtrumental Muſic.

Ticket (3s. each) to be had at Mr SCHETKY's, Niddry's Wynd, and at the Muſic-ſhops.—To begin at ſix o'clock.

BY THE RIGHT HONOURABLE

The Lord Provoſt and Magiſtrates of Edinburgh.

THE Lord Provoſt and Magiſtrates taking into their conſideration the preſent high price of meal in this City, have provided a quantity of WHITE PEASE MEAL from a foreign market; which, for the ſupport of the poor, they have reſolved to ſell, during this time of ſcarcity, at the reduced price of Ten Pence per peck, without Tickets, of which notice is hereby given. And all perſons who may be inclined to baſe the ſame are directed to apply at the City's Granary in the Market of Edinburgh. And, to prevent hurry in the ſale of the meal, the ſame will be ſold from eight o'clock in the morning until three afternoon, in quantities not exceeding a peck to each perſon at one time.

Feb. 3. 3.

INDUSTRIOUS POOR OF CANONGATE.

Canongate, Jan. 28. 1783.

A MEETING called this day of the Magiſtrates, Miniſters, and other Inhabitants of Canongate, taking into conſideration, That beſides a number of Poor, for whom a collection had been lately made, there is at this time a number of Induſtrious Houſeholders, whoſe earnings are not ſufficient to maintain their families at the preſent high price of meal, that if no aſſiſtance be afforded them, they will be reduced to the deſtitution of ſtarving or begging.

A liberal collection has been lately made in Edinburgh for the relief of the Induſtrious Poor in that City. But, as the Inhabitants of Canongate have no claim to any part of this, the Magiſtrates have, with the aſſiſtance of other gentlemen, opened a ſubſcription, the money ariſing from which, to be applied ſolely for the relief of the Induſtrious Poor of this parifh.

Subſcription papers are opened and lodged at the Council Houſe of Canongate, and at the ſhop of Bailie Daniel Miller, head of New Street, Canongate, where attendance will be given from eleven o'clock forenoon to three o'clock afternoon. Subſcriptions are alſo taken in by Sir William Forbes, James Hunter, and Co. Meſſ. Manſfield, Ramſay, and Co. Meſſ. Allan and Stewart, bankers in Edinburgh; and by Mr Gordon, at the office of the Britiſh Linen Company.

If any ſubſcription papers will be ſent to ſuch gentlemen as may not find it convenient to call at either of theſe places; and, as a number of other Gentlemen might chuſe to contribute towards this charity, who would not wiſh their names to appear in a ſubſcription paper, to accommodate thoſe, a box is placed at Convener Milne's merchant, in Land, Canongate, a little below the head of New Street, to receive their donations.

N. The Incorporations having alſo met, took the ſame into their conſideration, and contributed liberally for the above laudable purpoſe.

At a table Meeting of the Proprietors and Landholders of the County of Aberdeen, held at Aberdeen the 31ſt day of January laſt, in conſequence of a call from Sir William Forbes of Craigievar, the Convener,

THE Gentlemen preſent, by a great majority of votes, were of opinion, that the diſperſing the reſolutions of a meeting of the proprietors and principal inhabitants of the county of Aberdeen, held the 23d day of December laſt, had been hurtful and pernicious both to the town and county, and that the fears of want had been therein exaggerated; in order the ſenſe of the county upon this ſubject might be more obtained, and a more thorough knowledge got of the ſtate of them in the different parts of it, they recommend to the Sheriff of Aberdeen to call a general meeting of the Freeholders, Landed Gentlemen, and Factors, within the county, to be held at Aberdeen the fourteenth day of February current.

Extracted from the county records, by

WILL. BURNETT.

MAHOGANY.

TO BE SOLD, a parcel of MAHOGANY, of good quality, all in length, from two to ten inches thick, well ſeaſoned, and fit for immediate uſe. To be ſeen at Archibald Millar's, coachmaker in Canongate, Edinburgh.

IN the Mercury of Saturday the 1ſt current, the following is mentioned to be then in the preſs, and ſpeedily to be published, viz. FORMULES of WRITS, by James Crawford writer to the ſignet, which it is ſaid, That the publiſher had recourſe particularly to for those of late Mr Hew Crawfurd writer to the ſignet. Where ſuch a perſon could be Sir Hew Crawfurd is at a loſs to know, as he is ſtill in poſſeſſion of the original ſcrolls of moſt of the principal ſettlements drawn by his father, never as yet to his knowledge gave or ſhowed any of them to any perſon whatever, and is entirely unacquainted with the ſaid Mr James Crawfurde publiſher.

[Though we were enabled, on Saturday night, to give a pretty correct detail of the Preliminary articles laid before Parliament, yet, as we preſume our Readers would wiſh to be poſſeſſed of them, without any abridgement whatever, we now lay before them genuine and official copies, as printed by authority of Parliament.]

ARTICLES *agreed upon, by and between* RICHARD OSWALD, *Eſquire, the Commiſſioner of his* BRITANNIC *Majeſty, for treating of Peace with the Commiſſioners of the United States of* AMERICA, *in behalf of his ſaid Majeſty, on the one part;*

And JOHN ADAMS, BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, JOHN JAY, *and* HENRY LAURENS, *four of the Commiſſioners of the ſaid States, for treating of Peace with the Commiſſioners of his ſaid Majeſty, on their behalf on the other part;*

To be inſerted in, and to conſtitute the Treaty of Peace, propoſed to be concluded between the Crown of GREAT BRITAIN, *and the ſaid United States; but which Treaty is not to be concluded, until Terms of a Peace ſhall be agreed upon between* GREAT BRITAIN *and* FRANCE, *and his* BRITANNIC *Majeſty ſhall be ready to conclude ſuch Treaty accordingly.*

WHEREAS reciprocal advantages and mutual convenience are found by experience to form the only permanent foundation of peace and friendſhip between States; it is agreed to form the articles of the propoſed treaty on ſuch principles of liberal equity and reciprocity, as that partial advantages (thoſe ſeeds of diſcord) being excluded, ſuch a beneficial and ſatisfactory intercourſe between the two countries may be eſtabliſhed, as to promiſe and ſecure to both perpetual peace and harmony.

Article I. His Britannic Majeſty acknowledges the ſaid United States, viz. New Hampſhire, Maſſachuſets Bay, Rhode Iſland, and Providence plantations, Connecticut, New York, New Jerſey, Penſylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia; to be free, ſovereign, and Independent States; that he treats with them as ſuch; and for himſelf, his heirs and ſucceſſors, relinquiſhes all claim to the government, propriety, and territorial rights of the ſame, and every part thereof: And that all diſputes which might ariſe in future, on the ſubject of the boundaries of the ſaid United States, may be prevented; it is hereby agreed and declared, that the following are and ſhall be their boundaries, *viz.*

Art. II. From the north weſt angle of Nova Scotia, *viz.* that angle which is formed by a line drawn due north from the ſource of Saint Croix river to the Highlands, along the ſaid Highlands, which divide thoſe rivers that empty themſelves into the river Saint Lawrence, from thoſe which fall into the Atlantic ocean, to the north weſternmoſt head of Connecticut river; thence down along the middle of that river, to the forty-fifth degree of north latitude; from thence, by a line due weſt on ſaid latitude, until it ſtrikes the river Iroquois or Cataraquy; thence along the middle of ſaid river, into lake Ontario, through the middle of ſaid lake, until it ſtrikes the communication by water, between that lake and lake Erie; thence along the middle of ſaid communication, into lake Erie, through the middle of ſaid lake, until it arrives at the water communication between that lake and lake Huron; thence along the middle of ſaid water communication, into the lake Huron; thence through the middle of ſaid lake, to the water communication between that lake and lake Superior; thence through lake Superior, northward of the iſles Royal and Phelipeaux, to the Long lake; thence through the middle of ſaid Long lake, and the water communication between it and the lake of the Woods, to the ſaid lake of the Woods; thence through the ſaid lake, to the moſt north weſtern point thereof; and from thence, on a due weſt courſe, to the river Miſſiſſippi; thence, by a line to be drawn along the middle of the ſaid river Miſſiſſippi, until it ſhall interſect the northernmoſt part of the thirty-firſt degree of north latitude;—ſouth, by a line to be drawn due eaſt from the determination of the line laſt mentioned, in the latitude of thirty-one degrees north of the equator, to the middle of the river Apalachicola, or Catahouche; thence along the middle thereof, to its junction with the Flint river; thence ſtrait to the head of Saint Mary's river; and thence down along the middle of Saint Mary's river to the Atlantic ocean;—eaſt, by a line to be drawn along the middle of the river Saint Croix, from its mouth in the bay of Fundy to its ſource, and from its ſource directly north, to the aforeſaid Highlands which divide the rivers that fall into the Atlantic ocean from thoſe which fall into the river Saint Lawrence, comprehending all iſlands within twenty leagues of any part of the ſhores of the United States, and lying between lines to be drawn due eaſt from the points where the aforeſaid boundaries between Nova Scotia on the one part, and Eaſt Florida on the other, ſhall reſpectively touch the bay of Fundy, and the Atlantic ocean; excepting ſuch iſlands as now are, or heretofore have been, within the limits of the ſaid province of Nova Scotia.

Art. III. It is agreed, that the people of the United States ſhall continue to enjoy, unmoleſted, the right to take fiſh, of every kind, on the grand bank, and on all the other banks of Newfoundland; alſo in the Gulph of Saint Lawrence, and at all other places in the ſea, where the inhabitants of both countries uſed at any time heretofore to fiſh; and alſo, that the inhabitants of the United States ſhall have liberty to take fiſh of every kind, on ſuch part of the coaſt of Newfoundland as Britiſh fiſhermen ſhall uſe (but not to dry or cure the ſame on that iſland); and alſo on the coaſts, bays, and creeks, of all other of his Britannic Majeſty's dominions in America; and that the American fiſhermen ſhall have liberty to dry and cure fiſh in any of the unſettled bays, harbours, and creeks, of Nova Scotia, Magdalen Iſlands, and Labrador, ſo long as the ſame ſhall remain unſettled; but ſo ſoon as the ſame, or either of them, ſhall be ſettled, it ſhall not be lawful for the ſaid fiſhermen to dry or cure fiſh at ſuch ſettlement, without a previous agreement for that purpoſe with the inhabitants, proprietors, or poſſeſſors of the ground.

Art. IV. It is agreed, that creditors on either ſide ſhall meet with no lawful impediment to the recovery of the full value, in Sterling money, of all *bona fide* debts heretofore contracted.

Art. V. It is agreed, that the Congreſs ſhall earneſtly recommend it to the Legiſlatures of the reſpective States, to provide for the reſtitution of all eſtates, rights, and properties, which have been confiſcated, belonging to real Britiſh ſubjects; and alſo of the eſtates, rights, and properties, of perſons reſident in diſtricts in the poſſeſſion of his Majeſty's arms, and who have not borne arms againſt the ſaid United States; and that perſons of any other deſcription ſhall have free liberty to go to any part or parts of any of the Thirteen United States, and therein to remain twelve months unmoleſted in their endeavours to obtain the reſtitution of ſuch of their eſtates, rights, and properties, as may have been confiſcated; and that Congreſs ſhall alſo earneſtly recommend to the ſeveral States, a review, conſideration and reviſion of all acts or laws regarding the premiſſes, ſo as to render the ſaid laws or acts perfectly conſiſtent not only with juſtice and equity, but with that ſpirit of conciliation, which, on the return of the bleſſings of peace, ſhould univerſally prevail; and that Congreſs ſhall alſo earneſtly recommend to the ſeveral States, that the eſtates, rights, and properties of ſuch laſt mentioned perſons ſhall be reſtored to them, they refunding to any perſons who may be now in poſſeſſion, the *bona fide* price (where any has been given) which ſuch perſons may have paid on purchaſing any of the ſaid lands or properties ſince the confiſcation.

And it is agreed, That all perſons who have any intereſt in confiſcated lands, either by debts, marriage ſettlements, or otherwiſe, ſhall meet with no lawful impediment in the proſecution of their juſt rights.

Art. VI. That there ſhall be no future confiſcations made, nor any proſecutions commenced againſt any perſon or perſons, for or by reaſon of the part which he or they may have taken in the preſent war; and that no perſon ſhall, on that account, ſuffer any future loſs or damage, either in his perſon, liberty, or property; and that thoſe who may be in confinement on ſuch charges, at the time of the ratification of the treaty in America, ſhall be immediately ſet at liberty, and the proſecutions ſo commenced be diſcontinued.

Art. VII. There ſhall be a firm and perpetual peace between his Britannic Majeſty and the ſaid States, and between the ſubjects of the one and the citizens of the other; wherefore, all hoſtilities, both by ſea and land, ſhall then immediately ceaſe. All priſoners on both ſides ſhall be ſet at liberty, and his Britannic Majeſty ſhall, with all convenient ſpeed, and without cauſing any deſtruction, or carrying away any negroes, or other property of the American inhabitants, withdraw all his armies, garriſons, and fleets, from the ſaid United States, and from every port, place, and harbour within the ſame, leaving in all fortifications the American artillery that may be therein; and ſhall alſo order and cauſe all archieves, records, deeds, and papers, belonging to any of the ſaid States, or their citizens, which, in the courſe of the war, may have fallen into the hands of his officers, to be forthwith reſtored and delivered to the proper States and perſons to whom they belong.

Art. VIII. The navigation of the Miſſiſſipi, from its ſource to the Ocean, ſhall for ever remain free and open to the ſubjects of Great Britain, and the citizens of the United States.

Art. IX. In caſe it ſhould ſo happen, that any place or territory belonging to Great Britain, or to the United States, ſhould be conquered by the arms of either, from the other, before the arrival of theſe articles in America, it is agreed, that the ſame ſhall be reſtored without difficulty, and without requiring any compenſation.

Done at Paris, the thirtieth day of November, in the year One thouſand ſeven hundred eighty-two.

RICHARD OSWALD, (L. S.)
JOHN ADAMS, (L. S.)
B. FRANKLIN, (L. S.)
JOHN JAY, (L. S.)
HENRY LAURENS, (L. S.)

Witneſs, *Caleb Whitefoord*, Secretary to the Britiſh Commiſſion.

W. T. Franklin, Secretary to the American Commiſſion.

TRANSLATION *of the* PRELIMINARY ARTICLES *of* PEACE, *between his* BRITANNIC MAJESTY, *and the Moſt* CHRISTIAN KING, *ſigned at Verſailles, the 20th January* 1783.

IN the name of the Moſt Holy Trinity.

The King of Great Britain, and the Moſt Chriſtian King, equally animated with a deſire of putting an end to the calamities of a deſtructive war, and of re-eſtabliſhing union and good underſtanding between them, as neceſſary for the good of mankind in general, as for that of their reſpective kingdoms, ſtates, and ſubjects, have named for this purpoſe, *viz.* On the part of his Britannic Majeſty, Mr Alleyne Fitz-Herbert, Miniſter Plenipotentiary of his ſaid Majeſty the King of Great Britain; and on the part of his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, Charles Gravier Comte de Vergennes, Counſellor in all his Councils, Commander of his orders, Counſellor of State, Miniſter and Secretary of State, and of the commands and finances of his ſaid Majeſty for the department of foreign affairs; who, after having duly communicated to each other their full powers in good form, have agreed on the following preliminary articles:

Article I. As ſoon as the preliminaries ſhall be ſigned and ratified, ſincere friendſhip ſhall be re-eſtabliſhed between his Britannic Majeſty and his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, their kingdoms, ſtates, and ſubjects, by ſea and by land, in all parts of the world: orders ſhall be ſent to the armies and ſquadrons, as well as to the ſubjects, of the two powers, to ſtop all hoſtilities, and to live in the moſt perfect union, forgetting what is paſſed, of which their Sovereigns give them the order and example; and for the execution of this article, ſea paſſes ſhall be given on each ſide for the ſhips which ſhall be diſpatched to carry the news of it to the poſſeſſions of the ſaid powers.

Art. II. His Majeſty the King of Great Britain ſhall preſerve in full right the iſland of Newfoundland, and the adjacent iſlands, in the ſame manner as the whole was ceded to him by

e thirteenth article of the treaty of Utrecht, ſave the exceptions which ſhall be ſtipulated by the fifth article of the preſent treaty.

Art. III. His Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, in order to prevent quarrels which have hitherto ariſen between the two nations of England and France, renounces the right of fiſhing, which belongs to him by virtue of the ſaid article of the treaty of Utrecht, from Cape Bonaviſta to Cape St John, ſituated on the eaſtern coaſt of Newfoundland, in about 50 degrees of north latitude; whereby the French fiſhery ſhall commence at the ſaid Cape St John, ſhall go round by the north, and, going down the weſtern coaſt of the iſland of Newfoundland, ſhall have for boundary the place called Cape Raye, ſituated in 47 degrees 50 minutes latitude.

Art. IV. The French fiſhermen ſhall enjoy the fiſhery aſſigned them by the foregoing article, as they have a right to enjoy it by virtue of the treaty of Utrecht.

Art. V. His Britannic Majeſty will cede in full right to his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty the iſlands of St Pierre and Miquelon.

Art. VI. With regard to the right of fiſhing in the Gulph of St Laurence, the French ſhall continue to enjoy it conformably to the fifth article of the treaty of Paris.

Art. VII. The King of Great Britain ſhall reſtore to France the iſland of St Lucia, and ſhall cede and guarantee to her that of Tobago.

Art. VIII. The Moſt Chriſtian King ſhall reſtore to Great Britain the iſlands of Grenada, and the Grenadines, St Vincent's, Dominica, St Chriſtopher's, Nevis, and Montſerrat: and the fortreſſes of thoſe iſlands conquered by the arms of Great Britain, and by thoſe of France, ſhall be reſtored in the ſame condition in which they were when the conqueſt of them was made; provided that the term of eighteen months, to be computed from the time of the ratification of the definitive treaty, ſhall be granted to the reſpective ſubjects of the crowns of Great Britain and France, who may have ſettled in the ſaid iſlands, and in other places which ſhall be reſtored by the definitive treaty, to ſell their eſtates, recover their debts, and to tranſport their effects, and retire without being reſtrained on account of their religion, or any other whatever, except in caſes of debt, or of criminal proſecutions.

Art. IX. The King of Great Britain ſhall cede and guarantee in full right to his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, the river of Senegal, and its dependencies, with the forts of St Louis, Podor, Galam, Arguin, and Portendic: his Britannic Majeſty ſhall reſtore likewiſe the iſland of Gorée, which ſhall be given up in the condition in which it was when the Britiſh arms took poſſeſſion of it.

Art. X. The Moſt Chriſtian King ſhall, on his ſide, guaranty to his Majeſty the King of Great Britain, the poſſeſſion of Fort James, and of the river Gambia.

Art. XI. In order to prevent all diſcuſſion in that part of the world, the two courts ſhall agree, either by the definitive treaty, or by a ſeparate act, upon the boundaries to be fixed to their reſpective poſſeſſions. The gum trade ſhall be carried on in future, as the Engliſh and French nations carried it on before the year 1755.

Art. XII. In regard to the reſt of the coaſts of Africa, the ſubjects of both powers ſhall continue to frequent them, according to the cuſtom which has prevailed hitherto.

Art. XIII. The King of Great Britain ſhall reſtore to his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty all the eſtabliſhments which belonged to him at the commencement of the preſent war on the coaſt of Orixa, and in Bengal, with liberty to furround Chandernagor with a ditch for draining the waters; and his Britannic Majeſty engages to take ſuch meaſures as may be in his power, for ſecuring to the ſubjects of France in that part of India, as alſo on the coaſts of Orixa, Coromandel, and Malabar, a ſafe, free, and independent trade, ſuch as was carried on by the late French Eaſt India Company, whether it be carried on by them as individuals, or as a Company.

Art. XIV. Pondicherry, as well as Karical, ſhall likewiſe be reſtored and guarantied to France; and his Britannic Majeſty ſhall procure to ſerve as a dependency round Pondicherry, the two diſtricts of Valanour and Bahour; and as a dependency round Karical, the four contiguous Magans.

Art. XV. France ſhall again enter into poſſeſſion of Mahé, and of the comptoir at Surat; and the French ſhall carry on commerce in this part of India, conformably to the principles laid down in the thirteenth article of this treaty.

Art. XVI. In caſe France has allies in India, they ſhall be invited, as well as thoſe of Great Britain, to accede to the preſent pacification; and for that purpoſe, a term of four months, to be computed from the day on which the propoſal ſhall be made to them, ſhall be allowed them to make their deciſion; and in caſe of refuſal on their part, their Britannic and Moſt Chriſtian Majeſties agree not to give them any aſſiſtance, directly or indirectly, againſt the Britiſh or French poſſeſſions, or againſt the ancient poſſeſſions of their reſpective allies; and their ſaid Majeſties ſhall offer them their good offices towards a mutual accommodation.

Art. XVII. The King of Great Britain, deſirous of giving his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty a ſincere proof of reconciliation and friendſhip, and of contributing to the ſolidity of the peace which is on the point of being re-eſtabliſhed, will conſent to the abrogation and ſuppreſſion of all the articles relative to Dunkirk, from the treaty of peace concluded at Utrecht in 1713, incluſively, to this time.

Art. XVIII. By the definitive treaty, all thoſe which have exiſted till now between the two high contracting parties, and which ſhall not have been derogated from, either by the ſaid treaty, or by the preſent preliminary treaty, ſhall be renewed and confirmed; and the two courts ſhall name Commiſſioners to enquire into the ſtate of commerce between the two nations, in order to agree upon new arrangements of trade, on the footing of reciprocity and mutual convenience. The ſaid two courts ſhall together amicably fix a competent term for the duration of that buſineſs.

Art. XIX. All the countries and territories which may have been or which may be conquered, in any part of the world whatſoever, by the arms of his Britannic Majeſty, or by thoſe of his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, and which are not included in the preſent articles, ſhall be reſtored without difficulty, and without requiring compenſation.

Art. XX. As it is neceſſary to aſſign a fixed epoch for the reſtitutions and the evacuations to be made by each of the high contracting parties, it is agreed, That the King of Great Britain ſhall cauſe to be evacuated the iſlands of St Pierre and Miquelon, three months after the ratification of the definitive treaty, or ſooner, if it can be done; St Lucia in the Weſt Indies, and Gorée in Africa, three months after the ratification of the definitive treaty, or ſooner if it can be done. The King of Great Britain ſhall, in like manner, at the end of three months after the ratification of the definitive treaty, or ſooner, if it can be done, enter again into poſſeſſion of the iſlands of Grenada, the Grenadines, St Vincent, Dominica, St Chriſtopher's, Nevis, and Montſerrat.

France ſhall be put into poſſeſſion of the towns and comptoirs which are reſtored to her in the Eaſt Indies, and of the territories which are procured for her, to ſerve as dependencies round Pondicherry, and round Karical, ſix months after the ratification of the definitive treaty, or ſooner, if it can be done.

France ſhall, at the end of the ſame term of ſix months, reſtore the towns and territories which her arms may have taken from the Engliſh, or their allies, in the Eaſt Indies.

In conſequence whereof, the neceſſary orders ſhall be ſent by each of the high contracting parties, with reciprocal paſſports, for the ſhips which ſhall carry them, immediately after the ratification of the definitive treaty.

Art. XXI. The priſoners made reſpectively by the arms of his Britannic Majeſty, and his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, by land and by ſea, ſhall be reſtored reciprocally and *bona fide*, immediately after the ratification of the definitive treaty, without ranſom, and on paying the debts they may have contracted during their captivity; and each Crown ſhall reſpectively reimburſe the ſums which ſhall have been advanced for the ſubſiſtence and maintenance of their priſoners, by the Sovereign of the country where they ſhall have been detained, according to the receipts and atteſted accounts, and other authentic titles, which ſhall be produced on each ſide.

Art. XXII. In order to prevent all cauſes of complaint and diſpute which may ariſe on account of prizes which may be made at ſea after the ſigning of theſe preliminary articles, it is reciprocally agreed, That the veſſels and effects which may be taken in the Channel, and in the North Seas, after the ſpace of twelve days, to be computed from the ratification of the preſent preliminary articles, ſhall be reſtored on each ſide.

That the term ſhall be one month, from the Channel, and the North Seas, as far as the Canary Iſlands, inclutively, whether in the ocean or in the Mediterranean. Two months, from the ſaid Canary Iſlands, as far as the Equinoctial Line, or Equator. And, laſtly, Five months in all other parts of the world, without any exception, or any other more particular deſcription of time and place.

Art. XXIII. The ratifications of the preſent preliminary articles ſhall be expedited in good and due form, and exchanged in the ſpace of one month, or ſooner, if it can be done, to be computed from the day of the ſignature of the preſent articles.

In witneſs whereof, we the under-written Miniſters Plenipotentiary of his Britannic Majeſty, and of his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, by virtue of our reſpective full powers, have ſigned the preſent preliminary articles, and have cauſed the ſeal of our arms to be put thereto.

Done at Verſailles, the twentieth day of January, 1783.

ALLEYNE FITZ-HERBERT. (L. S.) GRAVIER DE VERGENNES. (L. S.)

TRANSLATION *of the* PRELIMINARY ARTICLES *of* PEACE, *between his* BRITANNIC MAJESTY *and the Moſt* CATHOLIC KING, *Signed at Verſailles, the 20th January* 1783.

IN the name of the Moſt Holy Trinity.

The King of Great Britain and the King of Spain, equally animated with a deſire of putting an end to the calamities of a deſtructive war, and of re-eſtabliſhing union and good underſtanding between them, as neceſſary for the good of mankind in general, as for that of their reſpective kingdoms, ſtates, and ſubjects, have named for this purpoſe, *viz.* on the part of his Majeſty the King of Great Britain, Mr Alleyne Fitz-Herbert, Miniſter Plenipotentiary of his ſaid Majeſty; and on the part of his Majeſty the King of Spain, Don Peter Paul Abarca de Bolea Ximenes d'Urrea, &c. Count of Aranda and Caſtel Florido, Marquis of Torres, of Villanan and Rupit, Viſcount of Rueda and Yoch, Baron of the Baronies of Gavin Sietana, Clamoſa, Eripol, Trazmoz, La Mata de Caſtil-Viego, Antillon, La Almolda, Cortis, Jorva, St Genis, Roboviller, Oreau, and St Colome de Farnes, Lord of the Tenance and Honour of Alcalaren, the Valley of Rodellar, the caſtles and towns of Maella, Meſones, Tiurana de Villaplana, Taradell and Viladran, &c. Rico-hombre in Aragon by birth, Grandee of Spain of the firſt claſs, Knight of the order of the Golden Fleece, and of that of the Holy Ghoſt, Gentleman of the king's bed-chamber in employment, Captain General of his armies, and his Ambaſſador to his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty; who, after having duly communicated to each other their full powers in good form, have agreed on the following preliminary articles:

Article I. As ſoon as the preliminaries ſhall be ſigned and ratified, ſincere friendſhip ſhall be re-eſtabliſhed between his Britannic Majeſty and his Catholic Majeſty, their kingdoms, ſtates, and ſubjects, by ſea and by land, in all parts of the world. Orders ſhall be ſent to the armies and ſquadrons, as well as to the ſubjects of the two powers, to ſtop all hoſtilities, and to live in the moſt perfect union, forgetting what has paſſed, of which their Sovereigns give them the order and example. And for the execution of this article, ſea paſſes ſhall be given on each ſide for the ſhips which ſhall be diſpatched to carry the news of it to the poſſeſſions of the ſaid powers.

Art. II. His Catholic Majeſty ſhall keep the Iſland of Minorca.

Art. III. His Britannic Majeſty ſhall cede to his Catholic Majeſty Eaſt Florida, and his Catholic Majeſty ſhall keep Weſt Florida, provided that the term of eighteen months, to be computed from the time of the ratification of the definitive treaty, ſhall be granted to the ſubjects of his Britannic Majeſty, who are ſettled as well in the iſland of Minorca as in the two Floridas, to ſell their eſtates, recover their debts, and to tranſport their effects, as well as their perſons, without being reſtrained on account of their religion, or under any other pretence whatſoever, except that of debts and criminal proſecutions. And his Britannic Majeſty ſhall have power to cauſe all the effects that may belong to him in Eaſt Florida, whether artillery or others, to be carried away.

Art. IV. His Catholic Majeſty ſhall not for the future ſuffer the ſubjects of his Britannic Majeſty, or their workmen, to be diſturbed or moleſted, under any pretence whatſoever, in their occupation of cutting, loading, and carrying away logwood, in a diſtrict of which the boundaries ſhall be fixed; and for this purpoſe they may build without hindrance, and occupy without interruption, the houſes and magazines neceſſary for them, for their families, and for their effects, in a place to be agreed upon either in the definitive treaty, or within ſix months after the exchange of the ratifications; and his ſaid Catholic Majeſty aſſures to them by this article, the entire enjoyment of what is above ſtipulated provided that theſe ſtipulations ſhall not be conſidered as derogatory in any reſpect from the rights of his ſovereignty.

Art. V. His Catholic Majeſty ſhall reſtore to Great Britain the iſlands of Providence and the Bahamas, without exception, in the ſame condition in which they were when they were conquered by the arms of the King of Spain.

Art. VI. All the countries and territories which may have been or may be conquered in any part of the world whatſoever, by the arms of his Britannic Majeſty, or by thoſe of his Catholic Majeſty, and which are not included in the preſent articles, ſhall be reſtored without difficulty, and without requiring compenſations.

Art. VII. By the definitive treaty, all thoſe which have exiſted 'till now, between the two high contracting parties, and which ſhall not be derogated from either by the ſaid treaty, or by the preſent preliminary treaty, ſhall be renewed and confirmed; and the two Courts ſhall name Commiſſioners to enquire into the ſtate of commerce between the two nations, in order to agree upon new arrangements of trade on the footing of reciprocity and mutual convenience; and the two ſaid Courts ſhall together amicably fix a competent term for the duration of that buſineſs.

Art. VIII. As it is neceſſary to aſſign a fixed epoch for the reſtitutions and evacuations to be made by each of the high contracting parties, it is agreed, that the King of Great Britain ſhall cauſe Eaſt Florida to be evacuated three months after the ratification of the definitive treaty, or ſooner if it can be done.

The King of Great Britain ſhall likewiſe enter again into poſſeſſion of the Bahama Iſlands, without exception, in the ſpace of three months after the ratification of the definitive treaty.

In conſequence whereof, the neceſſary orders ſhall be ſent by each of the high contracting parties, with reciprocal paſſports for the ſhips which ſhall carry them, immediately after the ratification of the definitive treaty.

Art. IX. The priſoners made reſpectively by the arms of his Britannic Majeſty and his Catholic Majeſty, by ſea and by land, ſhall, immediately after the ratification of the definitive treaty, be reciprocally and *bona fide* reſtored without ranſom, and on paying the debts they may have contracted during their captivity; and each Crown ſhall reſpectively reimburſe the ſums which ſhall have been advanced for the ſubſiſtence and maintenance of their priſoners by the Sovereign of the country where they ſhall have been detained, according to the receipts and atteſted accounts, and other authentic titles, which ſhall be produced on each ſide.

Art. X. In order to prevent all cauſes of complaint, and diſputes which may ariſe on account of prizes which may be made at ſea after the ſigning of theſe preliminary articles, it is reciprocally agreed, that the ſhips and effects which may be taken in the Channel, or in the North Seas, after the ſpace of twelve days, to be computed from the ratification of the preſent preliminary articles, ſhall be reſtored on each ſide.

That the term ſhall be one month from the Channel and the North Seas, as far as the Canary Iſlands, incluſively, whether in the Ocean or in the Mediterranean; two months from the Canary Iſlands, as far as the Equinoctial Line, or Equator; and laſtly, five months in all other parts of the world, without exception, or other more particular deſcription of time and place.

Art. XI. The ratifications of the preſent preliminary articles ſhall be expedited in good and due form, and exchanged in the ſpace of one month, or ſooner if it can be done, to be computed from the day of the ſignature of the preſent articles.

In witneſs whereof, we the underwritten Miniſters Plenipotentiary of his Britannic Majeſty and of his Catholic Majeſty, by virtue of our reſpective powers, have agreed upon and ſigned theſe Preliminary Articles, and have cauſed the ſeal of our arms to be put thereto.

Done at *Verſailles* the 20th Day of *January* 1783.

ALLEYNE FITZ-HERBERT. (L. S.) LE COMTE D'ARANDA. (L. S.)

HOUSE OF COMMONS, *Jan.* 29.

Mr Ord preſented the expiring laws bill.

The Lord Advocate reported the Scotch bankrupts bill, without amendments. Ordered to be engroſſed.

John Anſtruther, Eſq; took the oaths and his ſeat for Crail.

Ordered an addreſs to his Majeſty for copies of the Eaſt India convention of 1754 to be laid before the Houſe.

Deferred the Committee on Ways and Means and Supply till Friday.

Mr *Viner* informed the Houſe, that there was a report that a violent mutiny exiſted at Portſmouth, the cauſe of which he was informed, was a ſuppoſed infraction of the articles under which the 77th regiment was raiſed. This corps had been raiſed under the ſtipulation, that the men were to ſerve only for three years, or during the war: But notwithſtanding this ſtipulation, orders had been ſent to Portſmouth for the regiment to embark for the Eaſt Indies. If this was a true ſtate of the fact, he was far from being ſurpriſed that they had mutinied, as the public faith, which was pledged to them, ought to be religiouſly kept; and it would be an act of the greateſt injuſtice to ſend men againſt their wills upon a ſervice, after the time for which they had enliſted was expired. Having ſaid thus much, he waited to hear from the Secretary of State before he made any motion.

Mr *Secretary Townſhend* ſaid, the report of a mutiny in the 77th regment was but too true, though he could not conceive the public faith had been broken with that corps; for he always underſtood that it had been raiſed for any ſervice, foreign or domeſtic, to which his Majeſty ſhould have occaſion to ſend it; and that no ſtipulation whatever had been made, when the order was iſſued for raiſing it, that it ſhould ſerve for any particular period of time. He was afraid, however, that ſome of the officers, in order to raiſe their compliment, had enliſted ſome men for the 77th regiment, for three years, or during the war; and that this ſtipulation was expreſſed in the atteſtations of ſuch men. Proper perſons, however, had been diſpatched to Portſmouth the moment the news of the mutiny had reached London, to make enquiries into the cauſes of it; and if it ſhould be found that any of the men had been enliſted under ſuch a ſtipulation, ſuch men ſhould find that the public faith would not be broken with them. But it might be neceſſary to diſcriminate between them, and others not in the ſame predicament; and if the former ſhould eſcape puniſhment, theſe could ſcarcely expect it, after having attacked the main guard, wounded their officers, and committed murder.

Mr *Burke* thought it ſtrange that there ſhould be in the ſame regiment, various deſcriptions of men who had entered under various conditions; in his opinion the diſcipline of the army was in danger, if men ſhould conceive that where ſome

ed under particular ſtipulations, every man in the ſame was entitled to the benefit of them.

ecretary Townſhend expreſſed his ſurpriſe at this kind , which, if admitted as ſound and legal, he ſaid, hoy the whole army.

rke replied, that he did not lay down this doctrine as but as the doctrine of the ſoldiers.

Clerk ſaid, that it would be an eaſy matter to aſcer- the letter of ſervice under which the 77th regiment whether the men were liſted for a definite term.

North ſaid, he remembered the orders given to raiſe , he being one of thoſe who had adviſed the levy of eral other corps, ſuch as the Glaſgow, Edinburgh, s they were raiſed to anſwer the emergency of the y were deſtined for foreign ſervice; and Govern- never given any directions that they ſhould be raiſed ree years, or during the war. If, however, any of- he 77th, or any other corps, had made agreements men, contrary to the tenor of the letter of ſervice, highly culpable; and faith ought to be kept with the

Maitland declared it to have been the general idea of of Scotland, when theſe corps were raiſing, that of ſervice was to be for three years, or during the war; r this idea he believed the regiments had been com- ch ſooner than they would have been otherwiſe. Ma- men who compoſed the regiment in queſtion could Engliſh, and might poſſibly not know what had been their atteſtations; but he knew that the country at erſtood, when the corps were raiſed, that it was for s, or during the war; and if the men enliſted under he was of opinion the public faith ought not to be but that the Houſe might know more of the matter, , that a copy of the *Letter of Service* of the 77th re- foot, be laid before the Houſe.

retary Townſhend requeſted the noble Lord would his motion now, while the mutiny ſubſiſted, it being proper time to inſtitute any parliamentary proceeding bject; a ſubject perhaps the more delicate, as it was o the mutineers had ſome previous communication perſon, or perſons, in London, whom he did not wiſh

mpſter ſaid, he felt himſelf intereſted in the mutiny. e companies of the 77th having been raiſed in one of which he had the honour to repreſent. The Colo- regiment was a Member of that Houſe (Major-Ge- ray) and a moſt reſpectable man. The moment he the mutiny he poſted down to Portſmouth, with his ew, the Duke of Athol. The latter had ſince re- London, but without his uncle; and he had the hap- ſay, that he brought the agreeable news, that all was Portſmouth. As it was a buſineſs, therefore, in which nander of the regiment was ſo very materially concern- ſhed the noble Lord would poſtpone his motion till r ſhould be in his place in the Houſe.—Lord North, other Gentlemen, concurred in this wiſh; but *ker* thought the motion ought to be made, and decla- if ready to ſecond it; for if the men had enliſted un- conditions, he could not conceive how they could be ſevere puniſhment.

Sir Smith feared the mutiny now at Portſmouth was erous than was generally imagined; there had been a cation between the 77th regiment and the troops which ly embarked: diſcontent had appeared among the lat- hey had promiſed to ſtand by the former. If the h was pledged to the 77th, he did not know how to men, or how he could vote for puniſhing them, if he court-martial.

rke ſaid he would not object to the motion being with- Miniſters wobld promiſe, that while they were wait- e Colonel's return, the regiment ſhould not be ſent a-

den declared, that while he was in Ireland, the 77th had been on Dublin duty there for 16 months; and was not the moſt agreeable ſervice, he would do them to ſay, that they behaved in a moſt exemplary man- onge, when there was ſome apprehenſion of a deſcent , he had ſent them orders to march at an hour's war- Cork; which orders they obeyed cheerfully. The ce- their march on this occaſion was mentioned as a mira- to their honour he would ſay, that in ſo ſevere and arch not a man had deſerted.

peaker here informed the Houſe, that the letter moved en laid before them two years ago, and was now up- ble.

Maitland on this refrained from moving any thing; the idea, that the regiment ſhould not, in the mean ſent out of the kingdom.

Hartley deſired the act of the 16th of George III. Prohibitory Act, might be read, which being done, d that it would expire of itſelf, whenever the rebellion ca ceaſed, or whenever the King by his proclamation ink proper to ſuſpend it. Mr Hartley deſired to know , why ſuch proclamation had not been iſſued, to con- Americans of our ſincere diſpoſition towards a recon- He wiſhed alſo to know if there was any ground for rt, that one private article of the peace was, that Gib- ould be given up to Spain?---He concluded with mov- eave to bring in a bill to repeal the Prohibitory Act.

ecretary Townſhend ſaid, that no ſuch article exiſted as which the honourable member alluded, nor any ſecret e all.---As to the proclamation, it would be iſſued in me, and he thought the prohibitory act already virtual- ed, as the rebellion was terminated by a ceſſation of , which took place on the ſame day that hoſtilities cea- the other powers; and by a recognition of the inde- of America, which recognition would ſufficiently con- United States, that this country was ſincerely diſpo- a reconciliation; therefore he thought the expedient by the honourable gentleman unneceſſary, and in nce moved the order of the day.

ſome little debate the queſtion was put, and carried, Houſe adjourned.

From the London Papers, Jan. 30.

LONDON.

HORSE GUARDS.

day, at ten o'clock, the Court Martial were convened laſt time to receive the ſentence pronounced upon the produced againſt General Murray, by General Sir Draper, after its reviſion by the King, and both Ge- preſent, the Judge Advocate read over the charges, and the deciſion upon them, being twenty-nine in number. The Court broke up at half paſt three, and the reſult of their inveſtigation was pronounced to be this:——Twenty-ſeven of the charges were pronounced "to be *frivolous* and *groundleſs*."—Upon the remaining two, the priſoner received a reprimanded from the Court; firſt, for his conduct reſpecting the order iſſued by him on the 15th day of October, prohibiting the firing of guns of any denomination without an expreſs order from the Governor, and him only; the ſecond, for having put up ſome of the ſtores, &c. to public auction, by which it was alledged in the charge the General had made a profit to himſelf. After the ſentence was read, the Judge Advocate addreſſed himſelf to General Sir William Draper, and ſaid it was the pleaſure of the Court, that he ſhould be required to make an apology to General Murray, for having inſtituted the preſent trial againſt him. Sir William acquieſced in this requiſition, and apologized accordingly.——The Judge Advocate then addreſſed himſelf to General Murray, and *deſired* him to apologize to Sir William Draper, for having wounded his feelings as a ſoldier, by his conduct to him during his command at Minorca.—The brave veteran vehemently and peremptorily refuſed acquieſcence with the requeſt of the Court, declaring, "That he was the protector of his own honour, and would leave that of every other man to his own vindication."

The Ambaſſadors from France and Spain were yeſterday at the levee, and tranſacted buſineſs, in common with the other repreſentatives of their reſpective governments.

We are aſſured, that in the American act of indemnity, to be publiſhed as ſoon as the news of peace arrives in America, Mr Galloway and General Arnold are the only perſons proſcribed.

There are twenty ſail of ſhips now fitting out in the River for different ports of America.

The ſtocks have given way very conſiderably, owing, it is ſaid, to the idea that Lord North and his friends have objected to the preliminary articles, and intend to oppoſe them, particularly thoſe relating to the Newfoundland fiſhery, and the Eaſt-Indies.

There was no buſineſs done this day in the public funds, nor on the Royal Exchange.

Yeſterday arrived a mail from the Leeward Iſlands, brought by the Daſhwood packet boat to Falmouth, in thirty days. By the above an account is brought of ſeveral prizes having been taken and carried into Antigua.

The letters brought over by the Daſhwood packet from the Weſt Indies, contain ſo many orders for all kinds of goods that it will be impoſſible to complete them before the latter end of April.

We are ſorry to inform the public, that another unfortunate crack has happened in the city, and that in a houſe very little ſuſpected. The name it is ſaid will appear in the Gazette of Saturday next.

The following is an account of the riot now exiſting at Portſmouth, in the 77th regiment:

Portſmouth, Jan. 28. One of the greateſt ſcenes of confuſion that ever was remembered in this town happened yeſterday. The Highland, or 77th regiment, now quartered here, were ordered on Sunday to be ready to embark for the Eaſt-Indies the next morning; in obedience to which order they aſſembled on the parade, but with a determined reſolution not to embark, alledging as a reaſon that their arrears were not paid, and that they were enliſted on the expreſs condition to ſerve only three years, or during the American war; and as they conceived thoſe conditions were fulfilled, and that they were now intended for the Eaſt India Company's ſervice, where none of their Officers were going, they declared they would ſtand by each other to the laſt, and would not be compelled to embark for the Eaſt-Indies, as they believed their Officers had bartered them away to that Company. The Colonel was not preſent, but the Lieutenant-Colonel and the other Officers perſiſted that they ſhould embark; in conſequence, the ſoldiers ſurrounded them, violently beat the Lieutenant-Colonel, who narrowly eſcaped, with wounds and bruiſes. After which they repaired to the magazine, or ſtorehouſe of the regment, which they broke open, and furniſhed themſelves with ſeveral rounds of powder and ball. A party of the Invalids were ordered out to prevent the Highlanders poſſeſſing themſelves of the parade guard-houſe, but being diſcovered before they gained that place, the Highlanders fired on them, killed one ſoldier, and wounded one or two others, which compelled the Invalids to retreat. In ſhort, the whole was a ſcene of the utmoſt drunkenneſs, riot, and confuſion. Sir Thomas Pye, and Sir John Carter, the Mayor, took every ſtep in their power to appeaſe them; and on their promiſing that they ſhould not embark until further orders were received, they ſeparated, and returned to their quarters by the evening, tolerably well ſatisfied; and this morning they have been informed their embarkation will not be inſiſted on.

Copy of a letter from the Right Honourable Lord George Gordon, *to the Right Hon. the Earl of* Shelburne, firſt Lord of the Treaſury, &c. &c.

"My Lord Shelburne.

"I have juſt received two letters from Portſmouth, from his Majeſty's 77th regiment of foot, the Athol Highlanders, and think it my duty to lay the following extracts from one of them before your Lordſhip, as Prime Miniſter, without any loſs of time:

To the Right Hon. Lord George Gordon, *Welbeck-ſtreet, London.*

Portſmouth.

"My Lord,

"We are to embark to-morrow; but there is every appearance at preſent of a deſperate reſiſtance being made by the men: how it will end time alone will diſcover.

"We aſſure your Lordſhip, that we never were ſo much as informed of any ſuch intention till laſt Wedneſday, that we got the route from Andover to this place; and notwithſtanding peace being ſigned, we have received freſh orders for embarkation to-morrow morning at ten o'clock. We beg leave to aſſure your Lordſhip that we entirely depend upon your interpoſition and ſupport at this time. And we remain with the moſt perfect reſpect and eſteem, my Lord, your Lordſhip's moſt obedient humble ſervants."

Now, my Lord Shelburne, I have nothing to add upon this ſubject at preſent, except that if your Lordſhip, or the Kings cabinet think, from the good opinion the Athole Highlanders are pleaſed to expreſs of me, that I can be of any ſervice in the affair, I will either go down myſelf directly this night to Portſmouth, or write them a letter, or ſend my man expreſs with a verbal meſſage; or do any thing that is juſt, and fair, and honourable. Pleaſe to excuſe haſte. I am, &c. G. GORDON."

Eleven o'clock Tueſday night,
Welbeck-ſtreet, Jan. 28. 1783.

EDINBURGH.

Extract of a letter from London, Jan. 30.

"The Houſe of Peers is adjourned till Monday next.

"To-morrow the Houſe of Commons will meet purſuant to the adjournment of Wedneſday laſt, when they will proceed to the further conſideration of Sir Thomas Rumbold's buſineſs.

"The ſecond reading of the expiring laws bill, the third reading of the Scotch bankrupt bill, the Committee of Supply, and Committee of Ways and Means, ſtand likewiſe as orders for to-morrow.

"It is ſaid that the Houſe will then fix a time for taking the Preliminary Articles into conſideration.

"The letters from Holland make mention of advices being received at Amſterdam, that Commodore Bickerton joined Sir Edward Hughes at Trincomale in Auguſt, where the Britiſh ſquadron amounted to 18 ſail of the line, beſides frigates and ſtoreſhips.

"Mr Oſwald, the negociator of the American treaty, is at preſent in London; but he is, without delay, to return to Paris, to elaborate with his aſſociates the great work of the definitive treaty.

"This morning it was poſitively aſſerted at ſeveral capital houſes in the city, that on ſome quarrel between the American and French military in Rhode Iſland, three ſkirmiſhes had enſued, and that the Americans had been victorious in the firſt and laſt action.

As different accounts have appeared of a late diſturbance at Portſmouth, we give the following ſtate of that affair, received by a gentleman of this city, from London, in a letter dated 30th January, the authenticity of which may be depended on.

"That the 77th regiment, lying at Portſmouth, having had it "falſely inſtilled into them, that they were to be deſerted by "their officers, and ſold to the Eaſt India Company, and many "of them being in liquor, attacked ſome of their officers, who "were however reſcued by others of the men, without their "being materially hurt: That this ferment being raiſed, it "became out of the power of the officers to pacify them: "That the Colonel of the regiment had immediately gone "down to Portſmouth; and there was ſcarcely a doubt, on its "being proved that their ideas were ill-founded, and that not "a perſon who had any juſt claim to a diſcharge would be de"fired to go any where againſt his will, but that the regiment "would cheerfully return to their duty."

Complaints having lately been made in ſome of the news-papers, of the great loſs of time occaſioned to the induſtrious poor by receiving their tickets, and buying the meal, it is proper to inform the Public, that when about 2500 tickets were delivered out, it no doubt occaſioned many poor people to wait ſome time to receive them; but theſe tickets anſwer them weekly, without any renewal; and when the tickets were ſo delivered out, the crowds that went to the market at a time occaſioned an apparent confuſion. The Magiſtrates had it in view to have more places of ſale, in caſe the receiving the meal was any diſtreſs on the poor; but they can aſſure the Public, that now, when it is ſold every day, the ſale goes on without the leaſt inconveniency.

Laſt Saturday night, Mrs Baddeley made her firſt appearance at the Theatre-Royal, in the character of *Clariſſa* in the favourite opera of the *School for Fathers*, and was received by a very numerous and ſplendid audience, with uncommon applauſe. Her perſon is pleaſing, her figure ſtriking, and her features formed with a happy diſpoſition to expreſs a variety of paſſions. She ſeemed to have ſtudied the character with great attention; and it was hard to diſtinguiſh whether ſhe gave more pleaſure in her *ſpeaking* or her *ſinging*. The former was juſt, pointed, and natural; and the latter ſhewed a critical judgment, joined with an extended compaſs of voice, a ſweetneſs of tones, and a force of execution hardly ever united in one perſon; and what added to her merit was, that ſhe was perfectly articulate, and never ſacrificed ſenſe to ſound, but made each aid the other. During the firſt act, ſhe appeared much terrified, which threw ſome damp on her performance; but as ſhe proceeded, and was cheered by repeated applauſe, ſhe was in the laſt two acts all that the moſt rigid criticiſm could deſire. Such an acquiſition to the Edinburgh ſtage fully evinces an attention in the Manager to repay the patronage of the Public with every exertion in his power.

Saturday forenoon, ſailed from Leith Roads, on a cruize to the northward, his Majeſty's ſloop Falcon.

We hear the county of Inverneſs have unanimouſly approved of the plan of an internal defence for Scotland, and have ſuggeſted ſeveral ſenſible amendments on the heads of the bill.

A correſpondent informs us, that oats of a good quality, fit for ſeed or meal, were ſold on Thurſday laſt, in Dalkeith market, at ſixteen ſhillings and ſixpence per boll.—Oats of the ſame quality could not be bought about three weeks ago for leſs than one guinea per boll.

Extract of a letter from Dublin, Jan. 29.

"At two o'clock yeſterday afternoon, the Royal and Volunteer armies of this city, in conjunction, under the command of Lieutenant General John Burgoyne, and General the Right Honourable Earl Charlemont, drew up on the north quays, and made a grand feu-de-joy on the occaſion of the ſignature of preliminaries for a general peace. At night the city was elegantly illuminated, and concluded with ringing of bells, bonfires, &c."

Extract of a letter from Cork, Jan. 23.

"The brig Hannah, Mahony, from Quebec, of and for Cork, was taken by the brig Active of 12 guns, belonging to Salem, and afterwards retaken by his Majeſty's ſloop Savage, and carried into New-York, is arrived here under the convoy from New-York."

The Character of the Right Hon. the Lord Advocate *is received, and will appear firſt opportunity.*

The Parliamentary Intelligence being at preſent ſo very intereſting, obliges us to delay, for a time, the numerous favours of our correſpondents. Every attention, however, ſhall be paid to them as ſoon as poſſible.

LEITH SHIPPING.

ARRIVED,

Feb. 3. William, Thomſon, from Alemouth, with oats and wheat.
Peggy, M'Laren, from Inverneſs, with goods.

DONALD M'LEAN,

Oppoſite the Croſs Well, north ſide, Edinburgh,

HAS got to hand a large aſſortment of Red, White, and Yellow Clover Seeds; Rib Graſs; Engliſh and Scots Rye Graſs.

Freſh Garden Seeds, Flower and other Seeds, as uſual; Garden Utenſils.—A few pockets of the beſt Hops.

Alſo, Sugars, Tea, Foreign Spirits, particularly beſt double Rum and French Brandy; Wines of all ſorts; and moſt other articles in the Seed and Grocery way—all of the beſt quality, and at the loweſt prices.

ANATOMY, SURGERY, and CHEMISTRY.

Dr AITKEN will begin the course of ANATOMY, SURGERY, and CHEMISTRY, in his Theatre, Surgeon's Square, upon *Friday next*, the 7th current, at *half an hour past two o'clock afternoon.*

Dr AITKIN has lately published, in two volumes octavo, price in boards 12s, Elements of the Theory and Practice of Physic and Surgery; comprehending the most celebrated modern systems and improvements of medicine.

Edin. Feb. 1. 1783.

EXCISE OFFICE, *Edinburgh, 31st January* 1783.

By order of the Hon. Commissioners of Excise,

ON SATURDAY the 8th of February, at twelve o'clock noon, there will be exposed to SALE by public auction, at the Excise Warehouse in LEITH, (pursuant to act of Parliament), The following Quantities of TEA, seized and condemned as forfeited, viz.

	Per lib.
Contained in boxes, 1140 libs. of BLACK TEA, appraised at	6s. 6d.
Ditto, 87 libs. of ditto,	at 6s.
Ditto in bags and other packages, 917 libs. of ditto, from	2s. 6. to 6s.

Besides several other packages that are expected to arrive before the day of sale.

The goods, which will be put up in lots, and the conditions of sale, to be seen at the above-mentioned Warehouse on the day preceding, and the morning of the day of sale.

HOUSE IN ST ANDREW'S SQUARE.

TO BE SOLD,

THAT Large, Elegant, and Commodious HOUSE on the south side of St Andrew's Square, presently possessed by the Earl of Selkirk, with the Garden thereto adjoining, and Coach-house, and Stable, containing stalls for six horses, opposite to the garden.—Enquire at Mr Wight the proprietor, No. 18 Prince's-street.

TO BE SOLD,

A Commodious DWELLING HOUSE, on the north side of George's Street, and third from St Andrew's Square, New Town, with coach-house, stables, &c.

John Macarthur Grieve St David's Street, will shew the premisses, And, for further particulars apply to Mr Macewan, Kincaid's Buildings, Cowgate.

To be LET, and entered to at Whitsunday next,

A Large Commodious HOUSE in the Old Assembly Close, presently occupied by Mr Creech bookseller, containing nine fire rooms, a kitchen, with cellars, back court, stable, and water-pipe.—One of the rooms is 30 feet by 16 feet, and 14 feet high.

For particulars apply to Young and Trotter, or Alexander Thomson, at the Excise Office.

To be SOLD, by public roup, in John's Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 5th day of February 1783, betwixt the hours of five and six afternoon.

ALL and Whole that LODGING, back and fore, being the fourth story above the shops of that tenement of land called Bishop's Land, lying on the north side of the high street of Edinburgh, a little above the New Bridge, with the cellar and pertinents thereto belonging. The premises consist of a large dining room, drawing-room, bed-room, and bed-closet to the street, three good bed-chambers backwards, a kitchen and servants room, in which there is a separate entry, and two garrets which enter by a stair within the house.

The progress of writs, which are clear, with the articles and conditions of sale will be shown by Joseph Cauvin writer in Edinburgh.

FARMS IN ROXBURGH SHIRE TO LET,

And to be entered to at Whitsunday 1783.

THE Farm of WOOLLIB, and the Farm of BRAIDHAUGH, lying in the parish of Hobkirk, and county of Roxburgh: They consist both of arable and pasture land.

These Farms will be either let together or separately: But they suit one another for keeping old sheep and hogs; they will set best together.

The tenants of the land will shew the farms and marches.—For farther particulars apply to William Ogilvie Esq; at Branchoim, near Hawick, or to Cornelius Elliot, writer to the signet, Edinburgh.

LANDS TO LET.

TO be LET for nineteen years, in whole or in separate inclosures, as offerers shall incline, The Lands of STONEYHILL, presently possessed by Robert Vernor.

The lands lie within half a mile of the town of Musselburgh, and are all at present in grass.

For further particulars, apply to James Mitchell, factor at Amisfield, by Haddington.

By Adjournment.

TO be SOLD, by public voluntary roup, within John's Coffeehouse in Edinburgh, on Monday the 10th of March 1783, betwixt the hours of five and six afternoon,

The Six Merk Land of HOLM of DALSKAIRTH, and Four Fifth Parts contiguous thereto of the Six Merk Land of DRUNGANS, lying in the parish of Troqueer, and stewartry of Kirkcudbright, within three miles of Dumfries.

The situation of this estate is extremely beautiful. It contains about 500 Scots acres, of which above 50 acres are covered with wood, particularly old oak, to a very considerable value.

The Lands of Holm hold blench of the Crown, and the Lands of Drungans of a subject superior. The teinds of both are valued.

AS ALSO, That Inclosure adjoining to the town of Dumfries called LARIPOTTS, consisting of about three acres of meadow ground, declared teind-free by decree of the commission of teinds.

The progress, rental, and a plan of the lands may be seen by applying to William Dick writer to the signet; and Mr Maxwell of Carruchan will give information as to any other particulars.

At LEITH for LONDON,

THE STAR,

James Ritchie Master,

Lying in Leith Harbour taking in goods, and will sail the 16th February current.

The Master to be spoke with at the Exchange Coffeehouse, or at his house in Leith.

AT LONDON,

THE LOVELY MARY,

DAVID BOYD, for

WILLIAM BEATSON Master,

Now taking in goods at Hawley's Wharf, for Leith, Edinburgh, and all places adjacent, and will sail the 10th February 1783, with or without convoy.

The Master to be spoke with at the New England Coffeehouse, Threedneedle Street, by the Royal Exchange, at Chage hours; mornings and evenings on board the ship.

FOR GRENADA,

To call at Antigua, Nevis, and St Kitts, if freight offer,

THE KATHARINE,

A New Ship, about 300 tons burden,

ANDREW MEASON Master,

WILL sail from Leith in all March, For freight and passage, apply to William Sibbald, and Co. merchants in Leith, or the Master.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE LETTERS OF CHAISES in Aberdeen find themselves under the disagreeable necessity of raising the Hires One Penny per mile, owing to the great advance of corn, hay, and straw, and the high excise duty of six pounds eighteen shillings sterling *per ann.* and other additional taxes that have been laid on since the present hires were first established. They have therefore unanimously agreed to charge a Chaise and Pair of Horses Fourteen Pence per mile where double duty is due, One Shilling per mile where single duty is due, and Ten Pence per mile where no duty is payable, and that for the measured mile; and in those parts of the country where the roads are not measured, two computed miles shall be rated and charged as three measured miles. Airings, or short distances about the town to be charged in proportion.

When Chaises are engaged on jobs for some time, Seven Shillings per day for a Chaise and Pair will be charged, besides maintenance to man and horses, or Fourteen Shillings per day without maintenance.

The above Regulations took place on the 1st of February 1783, of which this public notice is given.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE Company which carried on the DILIGENCE that travelled betwixt Edinburgh and Glasgow by the south road, and set out from William Paterson's, Pleasance, Edinburgh, of which Company Duncan M'Farlane late inn-keeper at the Pleasance, Edinburgh, was a partner, being dissolved upon the 20th December last, the said Diligence is now carried on by Messrs *Hugh Cameron*, Edinburgh; *Nicolson*, Mid-Calder; *Fleming*, New-House; and *Herron*, Glasgow; and sets off from the said Hugh Cameron's, head of the Cowgate, Edinburgh, every lawful day of the week, at eight o'clock in the morning, and from Mr Herron's, at the Bull-Inn, Glasgow, every morning, at the same hour.——The Diligence carries three passengers; and a full ticket is ten shillings and sixpence Sterling, and so in proportion.

The Public may depend upon good horses and careful drivers; also good usage at the different stages.

Tickets to be had at the said Hugh Cameron's, Edinburgh, and Mr Herron's, Glasgow.

N. B. The Dumfries and Carlisle Diligences set out from the said Hugh Cameron's three times a-week, as usual.

Notice to Creditors.

AS many of the Creditors of the deceased Captain ALLAN CAMERON of Glendessary have not yet lodged their grounds of debt, and that few of those who have produced, have deponed on the verity, whereby a division of the funds is retarded, intimation is hereby made to all concerned to lodge their grounds of debt, and oaths of verity thereon, with Hugh Bremner, at Mr Farquharson's, in Adam's Square, without delay; certifying such as fail, that they will be left out of the division of the funds of the common debtor, now to be made.

NOTICE

To the CREDITORS of WILLIAM and JOHN MACFARLANES, Elder and Younger of Macfarlane.

THE Lord Elliock, Ordinary in the Ranking of the Creditors of William and John Macfarlanes, having ordained the creditors to depone on the verity of their debts, and granted commission accordingly. This is to request, that the creditors who live in and about Edinburgh, would forthwith depone upon the verity of the debts, before William Davidson clerk to the process, or William Henry, at Mr Anderson's, St John's street, who are named commissioners by the Lord Ordinary for that purpose; and William Henry will make out the oaths, as the papers are in the common agent's hands; with certification, that otherwise they will be struck out of the ranking.

TO be SOLD, within the Exchange Coffeehouse of Edinburgh, upon Tuesday the 4th day of February 1783, between the hours of five and six afternoon,

The eastmost House of the Tenement at the west end of Fonntainbridge, lately built by Alexander Bain mason, with the Ground thereto adjoining.

The house will be shown by the tenant; and for particulars apply to William Anderson clerk to the signet, who has power to conclude a private bargain.

TO BE LET,

And entered to immediately, and for such a number of years as can be agreed upon:

THE HOUSE at Coats, or Whitehouse, belonging to the heirs of the deceased James Finlay of Walliford, and as lately possessed by Lord Covington, situated in the high road leading to Colt Bridge, with the garden, offices, and with or without an inclosure, consisting of about twenty three acres or thereby.

The House is pleasantly situated upon a dry gravel bottom, commanding a beautiful prospect, and within fifteen minutes walk of the Cross of Edinburgh.

ALSO, The Mansion-house of Walliford, as presently possessed by John Meggot, Esq; lying in the parish of Inveresk, fit for the accommodating a large and genteel family,—with garden, offices, and small inclosure,—and; if necessary, another inclosure of about eight acres opposite to the avenue leading to Walliford House, on the other side of the road.

For particulars as to both, or either of the above two Houses, Harrie Guthrie jun. writer in Argyle Square, Edinburgh, will inform.—And the gardiners belonging to the different houses will shew the premisses.

A TAVERN on the SHORE of LEITH,

TO BE SOLD, OR LET.

TO be exposed to sale by public auction, within the premisses, on Tuesday next the 4th day of February, between the hours of five and six afternoon, ALL and WHOLE that commodious and well situated TAVERN, with the cellars and pertinents thereof, fronting the shore of Leith, and entering by the scale stairs immediately below the entry to the timber buss, as the premisses are now possessed by Mrs BLACKHALL vintner in Leith.

The progress of writs, and conditions of sale, are in the hands of John Young writer Todrick's wynd, Edinburgh.

N. B. In case the subjects shall not be purchased when exposed, they will be Let, either for one or more years, as shall be agreed by the exer, and any inclining to take the same.

WOOD TO BE SOLD.

A Considerable quantity of ASH, ELM, BEECH, PLANE TREE, and SCOTCH FIR, all full grown, to be sold by roup at Invergowrie, two miles from Dundee, upon Monday the 17th of February curt. All the wood is within a hundred yards of the Tay, and can be easily shipped. For particulars, intending purchasers at a distance may apply to Henry Crawford, Esq; of Monargan.

ROUP OF WOOD IN KINCARDINESHIRE.

TO be SOLD, by roup, at the House of Glenbervie, upon Monday the 10th day of February curt. between the hours of 11 and 12 in the forenoon, the whole FIR WOOD growing in the planting of Falside, being in number about 14,000 Trees.—This Wood, which lies about three miles from Stonhive, where the same can be shipped, is to be exposed altogether in one lot; and the purchaser will be allowed a reasonable time for cutting down and carrying off the same: and the price will be made payable at different periods, for the accommodation of the purchaser, upon his finding caution to the satisfaction of the exposer.

At same time and place, and upon the two following days, there will be sold by roup, in small lots, a very large quantity of Old Ash, Plane, Elm, Beech, and Birch Trees, growing about the House of Glenbervie, whereof credit will also be given to purchasers for some months after the roup, upon their finding cautioners for the amount of their purchases.

The Wood will be shown by James Gillespie, gardener, at Glenbervie, to any person intending to purchase, and the articles of roup may be seen in the hands of William Baillie, writer in Montrose.

HOUSES IN FALKIRK TO BE SOLD.

TO be SOLD, by public roup, within the house of John Wyse mason and change-keeper in Falkirk, upon the 6th day of February current,

That Large TENEMENT of HOUSES in the town of Falkirk, high and laigh, back and fore, which belonged to the deceased Thomas Heugh merchant there. The houses are situated on the market-place of Falkirk. None of the tenants have tacks. And, for the accommodation of the purchaser, the entry is to commence from Martinmas, so as he may have it in his power to remove tenants, &c.

For particulars apply to John Johnston writer in Falkirk; with whom the articles of roup and progress of writs may be seen.

TO be SOLD, by public roup, within the Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, on Wednesday the 5th February next, betwixt the hours of five and seven afternoon,

The Lands and Estate of ELLIESTOWN, lying in the parish of Lessudden, and sheriffdom of Roxburgh, consisting of about 1200 acres of arable ground.

There is on the premisses a good house fit for the reception of a genteel family, with all manner of offices, and kitchen garden in complete order. The lawn on which the house stands is extensive and well laid down. The farm-houses are all new and in good repair, and the farms inclosed and subdivided with thriving hedges, all fencible. The woods are extensive and thriving, and the estate affords three freehold qualifications.

For particulars, apply to George Martin and Thomas Smith writers, Argyle's Square, Edinburgh; to whom any person inclining to make a private bargain may apply.

PRICES FURTHER REDUCED.

Judicial Sale adjourned to Wednesday the 5th February 1783.

BY authority of the Court of Session, there are to be exposed to SALE by way of public roup, within the Parliament or New Session House of Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 5th day of February 1783, betwixt the hours of three and five afternoon, before the Lord Ordinary on the bills,

The FOLLOWING SUBJECTS, which belonged to WILLIAM TAYLOR, late Writer in Edinburgh,

LOT I.

The TOWN and LANDS OF SOUTHFODD, *alias* SOUTHFIELD, and whole pertinents thereof, lying within the parish and regality of Dunfermline, and sheriffdom of Fife.

These Lands hold of the Crown. The free yearly rent of the stock, after all deductions, is proven to be L. 252 5 5 6-12ths.
Exclusive of the lime-quarry, which is proven to be worth of yearly rent, 10 0 0
And the proven free teind of these lands is 2 5 6 1-12th.

Proven free rent of stock and teind, L. 364 10 11 7-12ths.

The SUPERIORITY of the KIRKLANDS of COUPAR, and others, lying within the parish of Coupar, and shire of Fife, holding blench of the Crown. The annual feu-duty payable out of these lands to the superior is two-pence Sterling yearly, the double thereof at the entry of each heir, and 20 l. Sterling at the entry of each singular successor. The valued rent is 264 l. Scots.

The lands of Southfodd, along with the above Superiority, make up a qualification to vote for a member of Parliament in the county of Fife, and are now to be exposed to sale in one lot at the reduced price of 5700 l. Sterling.

LOT II.

The Lands of ETTRICKHOUSE or ETTRICKHALL, with the teinds and whole pertinents, lying within the parish of Ettrick and sheriffdom of Selkirk, holding of the Crown.

The proven free yearly rent of these lands, stock and teind, is 136 l. 15 s. 6 d. 10-12ths Sterling; they afford a qualification to vote for a member of Parliament in Selkirkshire; and are now to be set up at the reduced price of 1900 l. sterling.

The articles of roup, &c. will be seen in the hands of Mr Alexander Ross depute clerk of Session.

PRICE REDUCED.

Sale of an Estate in Argyleshire, including the celebrated Island of Staffa.

TO be SOLD by public roup, within the Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, on Monday the 10th day of February 1783, between the hours of five and six afternoon,

The Lands and Estate of ULVA and ORMAIG, comprehending, among others, the Island of Staffa, and a considerable tract of country along the sea coast, being very extensive and improveable, having all the materials for that purpose on the estate, and water carriage.

This estate abounds with fish of all kinds on its coasts, and a considerable quantity of kelp is annually manufactured on its shores. The muirs are well stored with game, and the upset price is now reduced to 9000 l. Sterling, which makes it less than nineteen years purchase of the present free rent of this very valuable estate.

The articles of sale, and progress of writs, are to be seen in the hands of William Macdonald writer to the signet, Edinburgh, and copies of the rental with John Macneil writer in Inverary; to either of whom application may be made for further particulars, or a private bargain, previous to the day of sale.

FOR COUGHS, HOARSENESSES, &c.

PECTORAL LOZENGES OF TOLU,

Prepared and sold by T. GREENOUGH, Chymist and Apothecary, at No. 10. on Ludgate Hill, London.

Price, 1 s. the Box.

THESE LOZENGES contain all the softening and healing Virtues of the celebrated BALSAM of TOLU; and are the pleasantest and most effectual remedy of the kind in all Coughs, Hoarsenesses, sore Throats, and Defluctions on the Lungs, healing the Rawness and Soreness of the breast, promoting the Expectoration of the Tough Phlegm, and affording great relief in Asthmatic Complaints and Shortness of Breath. They are likewise very beneficial in Consumptions, are not cloying to the stomach, but rather create an appetite.

☞ The great esteem these Lozenges have acquired, having induced several persons to attempt the selling a counterfeit sort, against two of whom, viz. one a Chymist on Ludgate Hill, and the other a Chymist in Oxford Street, verdicts have been obtained, in the Court of King's Bench, with considerable damages. The Public are requested to observe, that none are *genuine* but what have the following Inscription on the Lid of the Box: PECTORAL LOZENGES FROM BALSAM OF TOLU, *prepared* by T. GREENOUGH, *Chymist* and *Apothecary*, No. 10. on *Ludgate Hill*, LONDON.

These LOZENGES are also sold by appointment of the Proprietor, by HUSBAND, ELDER, and CO. opposite the Tron Church, Edinburgh.

Where may be had,

Published by Authority of the King's Patent,

Mr GREENOUGH's TINCTURES for the TEETH, SCURVY in the GUMS, and TOOTHACH; which have been for more than thirty years past in the most universal esteem, on account of their real Efficacy, Elegance, and Safety. The particular effects they may be depended on to produce, are as follow, viz.

The Tincture for the Teeth and Gums takes off all Scales and Foulness from the Teeth, and renders them beautifully white, without the least injuring the Enamel; perfectly fastens such as are loose, prevents their decaying, and entirely cures the Scurvy, and all other disorders in the Gums, rendering the Breath at the same time delicately sweet.

The Tincture for the Toothach never fails giving immediate ease, even in the greatest agony of pain, and in a little time perfectly cures it, however violent. Price, 1 s. each.

Each Bottle of the genuine Tinctures have a label on the side, with the words (PREPARED BY THOMAS GREENOUGH) for which only he can be answerable, all others, even though sold under his name, being spurious.

EDINBURGH: Printed for and by JOHN and THOMAS ROBERTSON, and sold at their Printing-house in the PARLIAMENT CLOSE, where ADVERTISEMENTS and SUBSCRIPTIONS are taken in. This Paper is regularly published every Monday, Wednesday and Saturday.——The price as follows: viz. 46 *s.* 6*d. per annum*, when sent by post; 40*s.* 6*d.* when sent to any house in this city or suburbs; 37 *s.* 6 *d.* when called for at, the Printing-house; and a single paper 3 *d.*